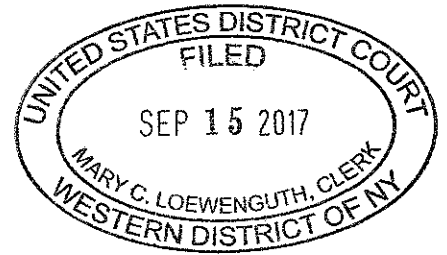


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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JAMONT JOSEPH,

Plaintiff,

v.

C.O EDWARD ROZELL, et al,

Defendants.

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DECISION & ORDER

15-CV-6530-FPG-JWF

Preliminary Statement

Pro se plaintiff Jamont Joseph ("plaintiff") brings this action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging that correctional officers Edward Rozell, Clifton J. Adriance, Roger G. Holly, Ronald Lovejoy, Jonathan Miller, and Mark A. Standinger ("defendants") of the Southport Correctional Facility violated his civil rights by using excessive force on April 13, 2015 while he was restrained. See Complaint. (Docket # 1). Pending before the court is plaintiff's motion to appoint counsel. (Docket # 16).

Discussion

With the instant motion, plaintiff asserts that the appointment is necessary because he is unable to afford counsel, because the issues involved are complex, and because he has very limited access to the law library and a limited knowledge of the law. (Docket # 16). For the reasons that follow, plaintiff's motion is denied without prejudice to renew.

Unlike most criminal defendants, civil litigants do not have a constitutional right to *pro bono* counsel. Burgos v. Hopkins, 14 F.3d 787, 789 (2d Cir. 1994). However, the court has the discretion to appoint counsel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e) when deemed appropriate. Sear, Roebuck & Co. v. Charles W. Sears Real Estate, Inc., 865 F.2d 22, 23 (2d Cir. 1988). In deciding whether appointment of counsel is appropriate, the Court should follow the standards outlined by the Second Circuit in Hodge v. Police Officers:

[T]he district judge should first determine whether the indigent's position seems likely to be of substance. If the claim meets this threshold requirement, the court should then consider the indigent's ability to investigate the crucial facts, whether conflicting evidence implicating the need for cross-examination will be the major proof presented to the fact finder, the indigent's ability to present the case, the complexity of the legal issues, and any special reason in the case why appointment of counsel would be more likely to lead to a just determination.

802 F.2d, 61-62 (2d Cir. 1986).

In applying the Hodge factors, the Court finds that plaintiff's allegations satisfy the initial threshold showing of merit of plaintiff's allegations. See, e.g., Johnston v. Maha, 606 F.3d 39, 41 (2d Cir. 2010) (plaintiff's allegations of excessive force had sufficient substance); Allen v. Sakellardis, No. 02 Civ. 4373 (JSR)(DF), 2003 WL 22232902, at \*1-2 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 29, 2003) (finding that plaintiff's allegation that correctional

officers assaulted him while he was restrained "appears to have some chance of success"); Wilson v. Hendel, No. 00-CV-6458-CJS(F), 2011 WL 4703117, at \*2 (W.D.N.Y. Oct. 4, 2011) (allegations of excessive force and subsequent injury were enough to clear substantiality threshold). However, after considering the nature of factual allegations in the complaint and the issues involved, coupled with plaintiff's ability to present his claims, the Court nevertheless concludes that appointment of counsel is not warranted at this time.

Though the Court has the discretion to appoint counsel, it is to be exercised narrowly and with the acknowledgment that the time of volunteer lawyers "is a precious commodity." Cooper v. A Sargenti Co., 877 F.2d 170, 172 (2d Cir. 1989). Despite plaintiff's claims of his limited knowledge of law and access to legal resources, plaintiff's well-drafted complaint and the instant motion contain logical arguments and requests for relief, and are cogent enough to suggest he has sufficient ability to understand the issues and present his case. Urrutia v. Green, No. 05-CV-6153, 2007 WL 1114103, at \*1 (W.D.N.Y. April 12, 2007) (denying request for appointment of counsel because plaintiff's ability to submit legible, coherent, and timely documents "suggests at a minimum" that plaintiff has adequate resources to present his case).

Furthermore, there is no sign that the legal issues plaintiff

addresses are overly complex making it impossible to proceed without counsel. Plaintiff's claims arise from a single incident occurring on April 13, 2015 when plaintiff alleges that the defendants used excessive force and assaulted him while he was restrained. See Complaint (Docket # 1). In the absence of a complicated legal issue for which the appointment of counsel would be necessary, the court may decline the request for counsel. Parks v. Smith, 505 F. App'x 42 (2d Cir. 2012) (denying request for appointment of counsel where prisoner is alleging violation of civil rights by prison officials and the issues were not complex enough to warrant appointment of counsel); see also Swift v. Tweddell, No. 05-CV-6233L, 2007 WL 1340807, at \*1 (W.D.N.Y. May 4, 2007) (denying request for appointment of counsel because the factual and legal issues were not complex enough to warrant appointment); Castro v. Manhattan E. Suite Hotel, 279 F.Supp. 2d 356, 358 (S.D.N.Y. 2003) (denying appointment of counsel where "the case does not present novel or overly complex legal issues, and there is no indication that [plaintiff] lacks the ability to present his case").

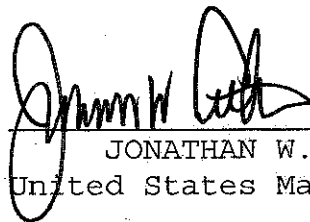
Thus, I find no "special reason" why appointment of counsel would be more likely to lead to a just determination. See Harris v. McGinnis, No. 02 Civ. 6481 (LTSDF), 2003 WL 21108370, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. May 14, 2003) (holding that motion for appointment of counsel should be denied in absence of a "special reason" given by

plaintiff as to why appointment would increase the likelihood of a just determination). Therefore, the appointment of counsel is not warranted at this time. If the plaintiff should require answers regarding questions on process or procedures utilized in this district, he may consult with the pro se office attorneys of the Western District. Should Judge Geraci determine that the appointment of counsel would provide substantial assistance to plaintiff in responding to dispositive motions or presenting his case at trial, he may, of course, revisit the appointment of counsel issue at that time.

Conclusion

Plaintiff's motion to appoint counsel (Docket # 16) is **denied** without prejudice to renew.

SO ORDERED.



JONATHAN W. FELDMAN  
United States Magistrate Judge

Dated: September **15**, 2017  
Rochester, New York